





# The Bethel Courier : : : A Home Paper.

The Bethel Courier.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 20, 1860

## TEACHERS' CONVENTION IN BETHEL.

The second Convention met at Gould's Academy Jan. 14th.

A Lecture was given by Dr. True, on English Grammar. He exhibited on the blackboard the manner in which a language is supposed to be learned by one ignorant of any language. Infants and animals first use interjections, and so would an adult unacquainted with speech. The noun is next learned in order, then perhaps the verb. Now, teachers can follow the order of nature. Teach one thing at a time and that thoroughly. The most elementary grammar is the best for beginners. Good teachers depend but little on any grammar in the outset. Grammar can be applied to the youngest minds, and exercise the strongest intellects of manhood. Make use of sensible objects for illustration. Children know but little of abstractions. He would use exact definitions and give children the habit of employing the best possible language in conveying an idea. It makes them accurate.

Mr. B. W. Bryant followed. I make my class write a long list of nouns, then a list of adjectives, then of verbs, adverbs and prepositions, and have always found when the scholars gave their own examples they were interested for whatever interests, instructs either for good or evil. Mr. D. B. Grover would impress upon the scholars the different parts of speech, and then take each part of speech and apply it critically. Drill well on the verb. Scholars that think they are advanced are deficient on the verb. Let the structure of the sentence be reserved to a more advanced stage of study. He uses Tower's Elements of Grammar with success.

Mr. N. W. Grover remarked that no grammar was good enough without the teacher. It must be illustrated by the living teacher. Pupils with a good teacher will often learn as much without a grammar as with it.

Mr. Adolphe Tuttle had been impressed with the importance of careful analysis during his present term.

Mr. D. B. Grover then gave an Essay on the best methods of teaching arithmetic. Everybody must know something of arithmetic; the laborer, the mechanic, and professional man must know it. Its special object is to improve the faculties. We teachers are apt to teach it as an art rather than as a science. The habit of fully understanding every subject is of more consequence than passing over various topics. Young scholars can understand arithmetic by connecting it with familiar objects. This is the great merit of Colburn's First Lessons. He would teach the young idea how to shoot, by having something to shoot at. Mental arithmetic should have a place in the exercises of advanced schools. Introduce business transactions, and original examples, and banish the Key from the school-room. To solve a difficulty, ask questions and not lift them directly over the obstacle. He illustrated before the convention his method of teaching Decimal and Circulating Fractions which was instructive to the teachers. They can easily be understood when properly analyzed. A scholar that goes half through the book thoroughly is better fitted to go into the world than through the book a dozen times imperfectly. The Essay was replete with valuable suggestions.

Miss Esther Wright then read an Essay on the best methods of introducing Moral Instruction. Moral instruction should go hand in hand with intellect. Science destitute of religion is but the bare threads of the warp to be filled only with error. How is this to be accomplished? How when the pupil is leaning on the teacher? The teacher's example and precepts should first be brought to bear on his pupils. How shall the reading

of the Bible be brought to bear on the daily life of his pupils. Make some truth bear directly on the pupils. Studies are often such as only need the tact of the teacher to turn them to moral account. Take Geography, especially Physical Geography, and many a moral lesson may be obtained. When a reproach is given, let it be with a sense of moral accountability. How was the character of Hyron ruined in early life by the untoward influences with which he was surrounded.

Mr. N. W. Grover said he practised having his scholars commit to memory two verses from the Bible, of their own selection, in which he would make a single remark as he passed along. They generally would select such passages as would interest themselves most.

A Committee was then raised to report resolutions at the close of the session, consisting of B. W. Bryant, D. B. Grover, and N. W. Grover.

### AFTERNOON.

Mr. N. W. Grover then introduced the subject of the Arrangement of Classes. No definite rules can be given. It must depend on the direction of the teacher. He must know the state of his school. Endeavor so to arrange the classes as to have no two recitations of the same scholar come in succession. Mathematics and other studies requires vigorous thought should come in the forenoon. Classification is often very difficult.

B. W. Bryant, Esq., then gave a lecture on School Government. Endeavor to get the consent of your scholars in favor of good order. Pledge yourself to do them all the good you can. Sometimes a vote may be taken on the matter at the commencement of your school. System is all important. Make it a point to have no communication between scholars during recitation. Sometimes praise a scholar. He may whistle in the ante-room. Praise his whistling, but advise him to do it out of doors. Sympathize with them in their sports out of doors and you may better control them in the school-room. Simply looking at a scholar will often bring him into subjection. The lecture was full of suggestions, and was well received.

Mr. D. B. Grover remarked that the teacher should take a steady, straightforward course, such as he can carry through the term. Understand first the wants of the school. Scholars do not often whisper from a malicious motive. Sometimes small prizes may be given to small scholars at the close of the week for good conduct. Parents are sometimes responsible. They sometimes tell over to their boys the conduct of their youth, as something cunning. This is wrong. Neighborhoods differ. You can often tell the habit of a scholar, by his appearance.

Mr. N. W. Grover said that it was with human nature as with brutes. He had tamed both somewhat, and sometimes he could shake out the evil spirit out of a scholar, while others would find the evil spirit shaken into them. Converse with your scholars respecting their studies out of school, and they will respect you and themselves, and thus govern them without seeming to govern them.

Remarks were made by Miss H. E. Appleby, of Oldtown, on the best methods of interesting small scholars. General exercises on the maps. The introduction of physiology in a familiar manner, was very interesting to young children, singing was also beneficial, and making them change their position.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported as follows:

Resolved, That Teachers' Conventions by bringing Teachers of different localities together, and drawing out new ideas of practice and experience serve in the highest degree to raise the standard of our Common Schools, and that they ought to be called and attended in every town in this State.

Resolved, That we regard the Maine Teacher as a most efficient aid in encouraging teachers to prepare

themselves more thoroughly for their responsible duties and thereby elevating the condition of our Common Schools.

Resolved, That Dr. N. T. True is deserving our warmest thanks for suggesting the idea of calling such conventions in this town the present winter.

The Convention was well attended, and the Teachers were well prepared to discuss the several topics assigned them. No teacher, worthy the name, could fail of being benefited by the many valuable hints thrown out during the day.

Prof. Agassiz, of Cambridge, has secured the Caribon spoken of in our last week's issue, by our correspondent, Mr. Rich, of Letter B.

We are also indebted to Mr. Rich for a fine Lake Trout. As we carried it into our Sanctum feeling a little exultant over our Pub. at our good fortune, he immediately confronted us with a large quarter of deer meat on his shoulder. How he obtained it we know not. Mr. Rich has our thanks for his favor.

Our thanks are due to Dr. Lapham for Public Documents.

From the Report of the Insane Hospital we learn that there have been admitted into that Institution the present year 337 patients.

From the Report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford we learn that there have been in that Institution the past year 254 pupils, of which 43 are from Maine.

From the Report of the Reform School we learn that there have been in that Institution 261 pupils during the year. Remaining Nov. 30th 1859. We doubt not this Institution is under good management.

The Land Agent's Report gives an account of the survey of the boundary between N. H. and Me.

We are sorry that we should be the innocent cause of so much contention among Editors respecting their personal beauty. Bro. Rowell, of the Gazette, says that his hands with his editorial friends the same as ever. Bro. Gilman of the Times, and Tenny of the Telegraph, appear a little selfish. But then, we suppose they never looked in the glass. But the hardest hit respecting ourself we find in Shakespeare. How he should know so much about us, we cannot divine. Critics do not understand the passage because it has heretofore been incorrectly punctuated. Corrected, it reads thus:

"'Tis Tenny, 'tis a pity; And 'tis a pity 'tis Tenny." But we prefer what Plato says of us better than all the Editors in Christendom, and Shakespeare, too, when he describes us as made up of "The Tenny, the Beautiful, and the Good."

We hope our persevering brethren will now be satisfied and let our name and beauty go on peacefully together. They are dear to us.

Good. The boys in our village school have, of their own accord, drawn up and signed a pledge to abstain from the use of profane language during the year. Such a deed is worthy of the praise of all the friends of morality. Let others do likewise—*Arise, O Pioneer.*

Would that all the boys of our village would draw up and sign a similar pledge.

Dr. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILLOW. At this season of the year, as well as at all seasons, it is important to have on hand a remedy for colds and cures. We speak of the benefit of our readers when we recommended to them the above named remedy, which has been advertised in our paper for some time. We have had occasion to use it in our family for coughs and other throat affections, and in all such cases it has cured the complaint. We now deem it an indispensable article, for we always prefer to have a reliable remedy on hand for these complaints to which all are liable.—*Christian Freeman and Family Visitor.*

We take pleasure in indorsing the above.

## THE LAWRENCE CALAMITY

The loss of life by the late disaster is not so much as was at first estimated as will be seen by the following figures, which we take from the Boston Journal of Tuesday:—

|                   |     |
|-------------------|-----|
| Dead,             | 117 |
| Injured severely, | 119 |
| slightly,         | 200 |
| Missing,          | 89  |
| Total,            | 525 |

There has been subscriptions received from all parts of the country. Nearly \$16,000 has been received, besides large quantities of clothing and other necessary articles.

Below we give a few of the many incidents, as we find them in the Boston Daily Journal.

Mary Ann Sutton, a bright young Miss of 15, proved a true heroine on the night of the calamity. After the crash and found herself in a cavity formed by the ruins, with three other girls. With great efforts, she led her little band forth to freedom. On emerging into the Duck yard, she found Mr. Jesse Lench lying senseless; she raised him to his feet and assisted him home—he all the time exclaiming, "Mary Ann, you're going the wrong way." The brave girl's dress was in fragments, and she had lost her shoes, but, proceeding to her boarding house, she procured another pair and rushed immediately to the depot to take the 6 1/2 o'clock train for Lowell, where her mother resides. On being asked why she was in such haste, the excited creature replied, "I know my poor mother will die before morning if she hears of it."

A Great Ruinous Last FINISER.—A thrilling incident is related from the discovery, amid the ruins, of the ends of several fingers of a human being, the ones lacerated and indicative of the direful extremity to which the possessor was driven. It will be remembered that on the night of the calamity, a girl named Kelly, finding herself caught by one hand in the machinery of the loom, in her fearful extremity, tore her hand from the well-nigh fatal embrace of the machinery, and left several joints of her fingers in the ruins. So scrutinizing has been the search of the workmen, that even these last digits were to-day discovered, and after being exposed for a while in the dead room, they were transmitted to the young lady, who, having the stumps amputated is now recovering from her self-imposed wounds.

What a Boy Accomplished.—Much has been said of the heroic conduct of those who were engaged in rescuing the operatives, on the night of the calamity. There still remains material for whole chapters.

A "filling" boy named John Shaw, was at work in the lower weave room when the mill fell. He soon extricated himself from the ruins, looking back, he saw the hand of Amanda Neal thrust through an aperture. He succeeded in rescuing her, with only her stockings on her feet. She complained that she could not walk upon the snow; whereupon he told her she should be thankful that she had her feet left to walk upon. Shaw saved two other girls, sisters, named Thompson, cousins of Miss Neal, who told him that they were in the ruins.

Thrilling Experience of an Operative.—Henry Nice, a brother of Thomas Nice, whose wife was killed in the ruins, relates an interesting narrative of his experience. He was employed in the boiler house, and at the moment of the disaster was engaged in putting a wick into a lamp. He heard a noise which he cannot describe, and stood for an instant, when he was struck upon the shoulder by a heavy article. He thrust himself head fore most against a door opening outwards and fell into the porch, the door and he space about him being instantly filled with brick, and himself confined in the most uncomfortable limits.

A cloud of steam and dust permeated the air and nearly suffocated him, but by almost superhuman efforts he succeeded in digging a passage through the ruin and reaching a place of security. Instead of fleeing from the scene of the disaster, he turned back to rescue those still living. Upon the floor of the coal room he found a girl who looked at No. 5 Pemberton Corporation who subsequently informed her rescuer that she was alone in this country, but had a mother in Ireland. A piece of shafting lay across her neck, her knee was seriously lacerated and the rim of a "roping can" was pressing into her back. Nice obtained a saw, and cutting away the boards and timbers from under her, had the satisfaction of seeing her safely borne away to the place of safety. Mr. Nice continued the work of rescuing his unfortunate companions. Darius Nash, the third hand in the spinning room fell with the factory; Nice heard

him scream for help, and creeping on his hands and knees amid the tangled ruins, he found Nash and a young girl lying close together. The latter was quite cheerful, and urged Nice to remove Nash first, as he was lying on her leg. Nash being confined by a spinning frame resting on his side Nice thrust a strip of board through a hole above him, which attracted the notice of others who cut a hole in the floor, through which Nash was drawn, badly hurt. Every effort was made to remove the machinery which imprisoned the heroic girl, without avail; and the fire sweeping over the spot, her young life went out amid the scorching heat.

The work on the ruins is progressing slowly, although as many men are employed as can be useful. The workmen inside the walls have got into the southwest corner of the mill, where the chimney stands. By the east side of the chimney a portion of the wall still remains, extending to the main shafting, which runs perpendicularly from the basement to the top, supported by heavy iron pillars, and so firmly stayed as to withstand the shock of the fall. The distance between these two standards which support the wall is some thirty feet. In this wall, still standing, the large crack south of the chimney, which has been frequently noticed in the evidence, is still to be seen, following down the windows and extending through the brick work between the windows vertically. A slanting pile of ruins extends from this southern wall to the basement, where the men are at work. In this part, the fire seems not to have worked to any extent, the timbers coming out without being charred or scorched at all. Some of the gear still hangs to the wall. The wall looks dangerous. A gang of men are working in the pit beneath it, and as the rubbish is removed, leaving the wall to its own support, the danger increases. The crack is directed to a crumbling width of three or four bricks, and the masonry south of the shafting, and wholly outside of its support, looks as if it might easily fall. Careful men are superintending the work, and it is to be hoped that no more lives will be sacrificed on this fatal spot.

Another gang of men are at work outside of the wall. This part is nearly finished. The mass of rubbish here consists almost wholly of the materials of the walls. At the north end of the ruins, the square, heavy masonry which contained the safe still remains to the height of two stories. The iron door is warped, but the documents contained therein have been well preserved. The space inside of the walls as well as outside, is still filled with much of the rubbish which has been overturned and examined. Machinery is piled up outside from north to south.

The body of a woman was extricated from the ruins by some of her relatives and friends: the bricks and iron had buried her so tightly that no hopes were entertained of her life, and when the body was at last drawn out, the little circle of friends found her worst fears confirmed. Her husband took her carefully in his arms, and bore her towards his home. Suddenly the woman revived, and throwing up her hand cried out:—*"I'm Safe—I'm Safe."* She was received as one risen from the dead.

At 17 Mechanic street, lies little Jerry Reardon, son of Jeremiah Reardon. The little fellow narrowly escaped bleeding to death amid the ruins. He received an extensive flesh wound on the right thigh, which laid bare the femoral artery. He was in the spinning room in the fourth story, and at the time of the accident was carrying a box of tubes, which in his fall he spilled. Jerry related with great gusto how, catching a glimpse of a light amid the ruins, he pulled off his boots to release his feet from the broken machinery, and crawling through a narrow passage, he stood upon some hot bricks at the back side of the mill. He stepped very lightly on the bricks, and ran home as fast as he could, minus his jacket, boots and scarf.

By this calamity, Mrs. Mary McCann was killed, leaving three orphan children, who are now provided for by the Relief Committee, who received, to-day, a letter from a lady in Boston, expressing her earnest desire to adopt one of them as her own. A letter was also received from a man in a town in Maine, who with an eye to business offered to take charge of all three children, if a sufficient sum of money could be raised to provide for their maintenance.

A benevolent lady in Chelsea, actuated by a Christian sympathy for the unfortunate of her sex, suffers by the great calamity, and acting under the adage, "the better the day the better the deed," went forth among her acquaintances on Sunday morning and solicited contributions of clothing for the destitute. Her appeals

were, with one exception, promptly answered by generous donations. The import of her mission once known others followed her example; and in the afternoon, the charitably disposed in all parts of the city were informed of the movement. Clergymen announced from their pulpits the place where contributions would be received, and by ten o'clock at night, the heart of the lady philanthropist was gladdened by the sight of hundreds of parcels of bedding, under garments, sheets, and other useful articles. The parlor and dining room were piled with acceptable packages. Several gentlemen volunteered their services to pack the goods, and a teamster was found who conveyed the cases and barrels containing them to the railroad depot.

Almost every person who visits Lawrence hears away some relic from the scene of the disaster. The safe has been opened and all the documents, books, plans, &c., in it were found in an excellent condition, being almost entirely uninjured. Operations have been entirely suspended in the Duck Mill since the calamity, none of the late operatives being found willing to risk their lives in the building.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday afternoon. The payroll of the company contains the names of 930 operatives, of whom 675 were employed in the main building which fell. By the most careful investigation the whole number now known to be dead and missing is eighty-eight, which in all probability is not far from the actual loss.

The dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Dyer, of Calais, was burned down on Tuesday night, 3d inst., and Mr. Henry Christie, son of Mr. Dyer, and step son of Mr. Dyer, perished in the flames.

A little boy aged 11 years, was skating on Park river near Hartford, when he broke through the ice, and would have been drowned but for a strange Newfoundland dog, which went in after him, took him by the collar and brought him upon the ice; nor did his good Samaritan efforts stop here; but the dog walked by the little fellow's side until he reached his own door, when he went on his way rejoicing, not waiting for thanks, or a Mead from the Humane Society.

E. F. Whitehouse, a ballad singer of unusual merit, (in years past the leader and manager of the New England Bards), sings on Wednesday evening, the 18th, in Salem, giving half the proceeds in aid of the Lawrence sufferers.

On Saturday afternoon, Capt. Nicholas Everett of Portland, while attempting to pass from a freight car to the tender, just as the train was starting for Yarmouth, fell under the train and received injuries from which he died in the course of a few hours. Capt. Everett had been in the employ of the Grand Trunk Company about twelve years, and for the last five years had occupied the position of road master.

We learn that the canker rash is raging very extensively among the children in Harrington, says the Machias Republican. Scarcely a family in the village has escaped from this dreadful disease. Some children have died with it, and others are very low.

FIRE IN PORTLAND. On Sunday evening a fire broke out in the building on Temple street, Portland, owned by Moody F. Walker, and occupied by Drake & Hannaford, harness makers, J. Q. Jaques, refreshment saloon, &c.; entirely consuming the building. Insured in Hampden and Charter Oak companies.

In the south of France the weather has been so severe that a sentinel was found dead of cold in his sentry-box at Lyons. Several persons have perished in the snow in the mountains of Dauphine, where they imprudently ventured in pursuit of game. Two boys, of eight and ten years of age, died from cold while returning from school.

A poor man from Stratford, says the Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer, a few days since on returning from his work, found the doors of his house all open and three little children almost frozen. It seems that his wife had taken three dollars which he had saved to buy a pig with, and been to Bridgeport to buy a pair of ladies' skates, and was skating on a pond near by.

The citizens of Charleston, S. C., have been a good deal exercised in these troublous times by the appearance of a black star posted all about the city. It turns out to be an ingenious device of an editor, to attract attention to a new story which will soon appear in his paper.

## The Bethel Courier

### MAILS.

Mails close as follows:—  
To Portland, 10 A. M.  
To Island Pond, 4 P. M.

### ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Morning train leaves Bethel for Portland 10 45, A. M. Returning—arrives from Portland at 4 1-2 P. M.

### RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Evangelical Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M., at 4 1-2 P. M., in the following churches:—  
First Church, Rev. Mr. WESTBURY;  
Second, Rev. Mr. GARDNER;  
Universalist, Rev. Mr. GARDNER.

### MEETINGS FOR PRAYER.

Weekly evenings at 6 1-2 o'clock, at the vestry, Bible Class, Tuesday evenings. Prayer Meeting Saturday evenings.

People who attempt to evade the post office law sometimes make a deal master to themselves and their correspondents. The post-master of this city a few days since discovered in some newspapers a variety of miscellaneous dry goods, upon which the law compelled him to charge latter postage. A package was received at Sedgwick post office recently containing a book, a new year's present to a lady. The sender had paid fifteen cents, but the post-master at the mailing office discovered a letter concealed therein which subjected the package to an additional charge of 67 cents, and which the recipient was obliged to pay—21¢ which was lost in endeavoring to save three cents.—*Belfast Age.*

Misnomers abound in California.—William Morrow & Co., miners at "Overly Bar," cleaned up, some two weeks since, ninety pounds of gold—this was the product of eight weeks' working in sluices, eight men employed; or nearly \$47 dollars per day to the hand.

M. F. Andrews of Albany offered "two thousand loaves of fresh wheat bread of thirty two ounces each," to the poor of that city, without reference to " creed, color or country," and arranged with several benevolent persons to take charge of the distribution to worthy applicants.

A Connecticut chap announces that next Spring he intends to cross the Shetucket on a rope with two men hanging to his hair—one on each side. He is now busy, day and night, letting his hair grow for that purpose.

Millis Winn, a stowaway in New Haven, about 40 years of age, not given to hard drinking, killed himself on Saturday night by foolishly attempting to drink seven half pints of scotch on a wager of \$1. He fell to the floor insensible while drinking the last half-pint, and died in a short time.

What Napoleon called "two o'clock in the morning courage" is rare. It requires great enthusiasm or great discipline to be proof against a surprise. It is said that Suwarroff even in peace, always slept fully armed, boots and all. "When I was lazy," he said, "I wanted to enjoy a comfortable sleep, I usually took off one spur."

A son of William Nicholson of Lafayette, Ind., aged seventeen, on the night before Christmas, got up in his sleep, saddled a horse and rode some distance from his home before he awoke. He was then so bewildered that he was unable to retrace his steps, and when found was so consumed with cold that he lived but a short time. The horse was standing near him when found. He had been given evidence of somnambulism.

Petitions are in circulation in Portland, to Queen Victoria, for the pardon of a young man—John W. Moody—who has been convicted of the homicide of a sailor, in the English courts, and sentenced to exile in a convict colony. There were circumstances in the case tending greatly to mitigate his guilt. Young Moody belonged in Portland.

The great fight between Tom Sayers of England and Heenan of this country, for the championship of the world is finally arranged to take place near London on Monday the 16th of April. The stakes now up are £1000 or £500 a side which will be doubled before the battle.

The Bath Times states that Rev. John O. Fiske received from members of his Society a New Year's present of \$175 in cash.

Collector Cunningham, of Wincasaw, has commenced paying the fatherless their regular bounty. About \$20,000 will be disposed of in this way.

"Pompey, are you willing to be damned if it should be the Lord's will?" inquired a pious friend. "Oh, yes, ma'am, and more too, I am willing you be damned, too, ma'am," replied Pompey.



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The dwelling house of John Kimball, Concord, N. H., caught fire Thursday morning, and his two little girls were badly burned; one cannot live.

It is believed that there are a great many people out of employment in New York at the present time. An advertisement for a porter and an office boy attracted three or four hundred men to a store in Broadway on Monday morning, blocking up the sidewalk to such an extent that the police had to disperse them.

Col May who distinguished himself at the battle of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, the taking of Monterey, the siege of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo, died in New York on Sunday last.

COCOA, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, WINDING COLIC, DIARRHOEA OF THE INFANT AND LOGS, AND PULMONARY AFFECTIONS of the severest type, are quickly cured by that long tried and faithful remedy, DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Says a well known Editor:—"This is truly a Balsam and a blessing to invalids. It contains the pure balsamic principle of Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and of pine its ingredients, which are mingled after the true principle of chemistry, are all balsamic, and therefore it is safe and sure in effect. Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Bronchitis troubles disappear under its balsamic influence as though charmed away. Probably no medicine has ever attained so extended a sale of accomplishment so much good as this renowned Balsam."

NORTH WATSON, KROEBER & Co., Mr. J. Angell, 10, 1859.  
Messrs. S. W. Fowler & Co.—Gentlemen:—Being desirous to make known the worth of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry I am happy to certify that it cured me a few years since of a serious trouble of the Lungs, which had so alarmed my friends that death had been entertained of my recovery. I do not hesitate to recommend this medicine as the most valuable preparation known, for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. (Signed), Q. L. SMITH.

Prepared by Seth W. Fowler & Co., Boston and for sale by—F. S. Chandler and C. O. H. Mason, Bethel; Pray & Merrill, Bryant Pond; J. Bartlett, Locke's Mill; D. F. Noyes, Norway; B. F. Bates & Co., Paris, and by dealers everywhere. 4w1

Marriages.  
In Woodstock, 8th Inst. by Rev. Geo. Briggs, Mr. Nathl. Goss, of Greenfield, N. H., to Miss Lucy F., youngest daughter of M. J. R. Briggs, of W.

Deaths.  
In this village, 6th Inst. Austin, son of Miriam and Mary Wilson, aged 7-12 months.

Horse for Sale.  
3 YEARS OLD, perfectly sound, kind and docile, and very fast on the road. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber. W. M. T. DROWN. Bethel, Jan. 20, 1860.

PARIS MILLS FLOUR!  
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE recently purchased, and are now receiving a large quantity of NEW WHEAT, of a very superior quality.

They have made extensive additions to their buildings, and are now prepared to furnish  
NEW FLOUR.  
put up in new barrels, and branded with their own names, of the different grades of Double Extra, Extra, fancy &c., which they offered at wholesale and retail. They guarantee that no party can furnish a better article of Flour at the same price, and every barrel is warranted as represented. Particular attention is given to the wholesale department of the Flour Business, and orders are respectfully solicited and will be promptly answered.

They also keep on hand a supply of  
Corn, Rye, Barley, &c.  
SHORTS by the ton and at retail. All of which will be sold at lowest prices. WOODMAN, PHELPS & CO. South Paris, Oct. 20, 1859. 3m15.

BETHEL HOUSE,  
BETHEL HILL, Me.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the public that he has recently purchased this well-known House, and is prepared to accommodate the public generally with good board and lodgings at reasonable terms.

A carriage in constant attendance at the Depot for the conveyance of passengers. W. M. F. LOVEJOY.  
Horses and Carriages to let.

OYSTERS.  
FRESH OYSTERS, by the quart or gallon, constantly on hand and sold by A. TWITCHELL.

OYSTERS served up at short notice in any style desired. Bethel, Nov. 1859.

Job Printing at this Office

## THE BOSTON JOURNAL.

FOR 1860.

THE GRAND PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

A NEW FEATURE.

"SALT WATER BUMBLES,"

BY

HAWSER MARTINGALE.

Circulation Table that of any paper of its class in New England.

The Proprietors of the Boston Journal, in announcing their Prospectus for 1860, take pleasure in saying that in no year since its establishment has the Journal received more marks of the confidence of the reading public of New England, than in the year now drawing to a close.

Every month has witnessed a large increase in its circulation, as compared with the previous year, and at no former time have its columns been so crowded with the favors of its advertising patrons and friends.

This expression of confidence and bestowal of patronage, has enabled it to maintain the position which its contemporaries have assigned to it, as the

Best Newspaper in New England.

and has enabled it to compete successfully with its contemporaries in the selling of news, and in the promptness with which it has published accounts of every matter of interest which has transpired during the year. That the Journal has done this is evidence from the fact that its

Daily circulation is to be one of the most important and existing which has ever occurred in the history of the country. To it the great Presidential contest is to be fought which is not only to decide what men are to be our rulers for the next four years, but there is also to be a contest, existing and determined beyond any of its predecessors, for the return of the Government of this nation to those principles which inspired and governed the fathers of the Republic, and the re-creation and maintenance of which can alone restore that quietude and peace and prosperity to the country which it so much needs.

It will be a year, more than any other, which every thinking, intelligent man in New England will desire the earliest and fullest information of every movement bearing upon the questions which will agitate the country. It is the intention of the Proprietors of the Journal, that in its columns that information shall be promptly obtained; and that in the coming Presidential campaign as in the last, by the use of United States Telegraph, by the labor of the best and most experienced Reporters, and by able and reliable Correspondents at all centres of political movement, it shall be first in chronicle every movement which can be of interest to men of all parties, and of all views.

Of our ability to do this, we need not refer to our success in similar efforts in the campaign of 1856, and to the increased facilities, which the experience and increased means of the past three years have placed at our command.

While we thus make the Journal of great interest and value to the active thinking working men of New England, we intend that it shall also be the most popular as a first class Family Newspaper. New features of interest in this respect will be introduced, and among them we are happy to announce that our old friend "Hawser Martingale," whose

"SALT WATER BUMBLES," whose years ago added to the interest of the columns of the Journal, and were beyond all question the most popular series of newspaper stories ever published, has consented to renew them in the Journal, that he will commence them at the beginning of the new year. We are sure that all who have read his stories will be pleased at this announcement. They will appear in the daily, semi-weekly and weekly editions. Other improvements, which we cannot now announce, are in contemplation, and will render the Journal second to no other in the country as a Family and General Newspaper.

The Boston Daily Journal, Morning and Evening.

Contains the latest news received by the mails and telegraph up to the hour of going to press. It is printed on one of Hoe's Six Cylinder Presses, which enables us to hold back the forms until the season for the mails and expresses. It is published at the low rate of Six Dollars a Year; Single Copies Two Cents.

The Semi-weekly Journal, Tuesday and Friday Morning. Three Dollars a Year. TO CLERKS.

Five copies, one year, Twelve Dollars. Fifty Ten copies, one year, Twenty Dollars.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, Published on Thursday Morning. One copy, one year, Two Dollars. Five copies, one year, Six Dollars. Ten copies, one year, Ten Dollars.

Journal for California. Six Cents a Copy.

As an Advertising Medium The Journal has no equal in New England. Its prices are uniform, and the advertisements are set up in a clear and conspicuous manner, judiciously arranged and classified under appropriate heads, and appear in both the MORNING and EVENING papers without extra charge.

Its Circulation is more than treble that of any "two cent" or subscription paper in New England. The publishers are ready to receive orders for advertising space never equalled by this establishment.

The Cash Principle. In all cases the cash principle will be adhered to, and no order will be taken of any kind unless accompanied by the money. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

The Journal is for sale at all the Newspaper Depots, and on all the Railroads throughout New England. All orders should be addressed to

CHARLES O. ROGERS, JOURNAL BUILDING, No. 12 State Street, Boston Mass.

WOOD!

WANTED at this Office, in payment for the "Courier."

## The New National

DOUBLE THREADED

\$20 to \$30

SEWING MACHINES!

DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

N. D. are pronounced by mechanics and good judges to be the most simple, durable and reliable machines ever invented; and are offered at a fair price. They use two threads direct from the original spools—either silk, linen or cotton—making a perfect and elastic seam on any material, and one that will not rip nor unravel though every third stitch be cut. They hem, fall, gather and stitch, equal to any of higher cost—never cuts the fabric, runs very light—and are so easily managed, that any one can operate successfully after a few hours practice.

4181, CHANDLER, JR., Bethel, Jan. 11, 1860. 4w1

Co-Partnership Notice. THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of HAYDEN & HARRIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. J. HAYDEN, C. H. HARRIS.

Bethel, Dec. 27, 1859.

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Bethel, Dec. 27, 1859.

## R. A. CHAPMAN,

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Bethel and its vicinity that he has on hand a large and well selected stock of

Fancy, English, Domestic and

W. I. Goods,

well adapted to the present season.

ALSO:

800 bbls.

West Canada and Michigan

FLOUR,

of different brands, all of which will be sold

Cheap for Cash,

or PAY DOWN.

R. A. C. wants in exchange for

Goods and Cash

5000 bushels Oats,

300 bushels White Beans,

10 tons of Pork,

2 tons Butter,

3 tons Dried apple,

Rye

Corn,

Clover Seed,

Herds Grass Seed,

Cheese,

Poultry

and Wool Skins.

Bethel, Dec. 9, 1859. 511

ALL who have seen them acknowledge that the Amblyopes made by J. E. SMALL are the best and most durable. Photographs, all sizes, plain or colored, are made by him as well, and at as low prices as any where else. Call and see.

True's Triumphant Tincture, Will give relief in Rheumatism, Cramp, Erysipelas, Headache, Spinal Complaint, &c. Also Canker, Diarrhoea, Sore Throat, Influenza, &c.

True's COUGH SYRUP, is a sure remedy for all affections of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Bleeding at the Lungs and Consumption.

TRUE'S Liniment!

This is the safe and most powerful external remedy ever offered to the world.

Prepared only by DR. J. F. TRUE,

LEWISTON FALLS, Me.

For sale by JAMES NETTING, Bethel.

D. A. Twitchell,

WOULD inform his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has recently built and furnished a store on the corner of Main and Spring Sts., where he will sell goods Cheap for Cash.

Bethel, Oct. 14, 1859. 441

R. A. FRYE,

Counselor & Attorney at Law,

BETHEL HILL, Me.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford on December 13th, 1859.

TAKEN on Execution and unless previously redeemed will be sold to the highest bidder at Public Auction on Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the Post Office on Bethel Hill in said County, all the right in Equity which Francis C. Bean of Bethel aforesaid, had in and to the farm on which the said Francis C. Bean now lives, containing one hundred acres more or less, and being the same which the said Francis C. Bean by his Deed of Mortgage, dated March 6th, 1858, conveyed to Joshua Bean to secure the payment of three hundred and fifty dollars, and recorded with the Oxford Records, Book 113, Page 402, and is also conveyed by the said Francis C. Bean by his other Deed of Mortgage, dated April 10th, 1858, to O'Neil W. Robinson, Jr., to secure the payment of two hundred and ten dollars and fifteen cents and interest, and recorded with the Oxford Records Book 113, Page 427 to which Records reference is had for a more full description thereof. CYRUS WORMELL, Deputy Sheriff.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber or subscription to the BETHEL COURIER for the last year, are requested to make immediate payment. JAS. NETTING, Bethel, Nov. 25, 1859.

Corn, Beans, Wheat Rye, and all other kinds of Country Produce wanted in payment for the Courier.

## F. S. CHANDLER,

NOW OFFERS

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

To those who are in want of

GOODS!

Usually kept at Country Stores.

DRESS GOODS!

DeLAINES, PLAIDS, PRINTS, LADIES CLOTH, in Brown, Black and Drabs, Scheenle Scarfs, Shawls, HO IS

ARMLETS, GAUDETTE GLOVES, Watch Spring Hoop Skirts, Watch Spring and Ratan Skirt Hoops. Ladies are particularly invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

CHOICE GROCERIES,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c. Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware, Confectionery of all kinds. Figs, Nuts, Raisins, Bees Honey, Lemons, &c.

STATIONERY,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FOWLING ACCES, Double and Single. Powder and Shot.

Kerosene Oil at \$1.00 per gallon.

Paints, Oil, TAR, Rosin, Putty, Chalk, &c.

APPLES. Wholesale or Retail.

All of which will be sold

Cheaper than the Lowest,

or Cash or Country Produce.

P. S. A few more Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, Buffalo Robes, Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c., for sale at low Prices.

F. S. Chandler.

The Great Embroiderer to all the kind

TAKE THEM AND LIVE!

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS

And Kid Strengthening Plasters!!

ONE box of Herrick's Sugar Coated Life Pills, containing only 25 cents, will last a family 6 months, save twenty-five dollars in physicians' bills, 15 or more dollars in lost time, and not unfrequently the life of some member of the value of which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plasters cure in five hours, pains and weakness in the breast, side and back; Rheumatic Complaint; an equally sharp species of time. Spread on a beautiful lamb skin, their use subjects the wearer to no inconvenience, and each one will wear from one week to three months. Price, family boxes, 25 cents. Plasters on Kid, 19 3/4 cents.

Dr. CASTLE'S

Magnolia Catarrh Sanif.

Cures Catarrh, Discharges, Sore Throat and Inflammation of the Nose and Ears; removes those disagreeable sensations resembling the whirling of steam, sound of distant waterfalls, etc., and all complaints of the Head. Boxes 25 cents, with full Directions.

HARRIS'S CONDITION POWDER

For diseases of Horses and Cattle. The sale of these Powders is immense, the satisfaction they



